

# 2020 ISBA Resolutions

*Resolutions representing the aims and purpose of the Idaho School Boards Association (ISBA) legislative and otherwise, shall be considered one of the most important functions of the Annual Convention. Resolutions adopted at the Annual Convention automatically remain valid policy of the ISBA for a period of two years unless otherwise acted upon.*

## (ISBA Bylaws, Article X)

No.*	Resolution	Submitted by <small>*resolution will list all districts or schools that have joined the resolution.</small>
1	Local Control of Decision Making Regarding School Security	Coeur d'Alene
2	Updating § 33-802(5), Idaho Code to Extend School Levies	Basin
3	40-50-60 Salary Allocation for Instructional & Pupil Service Staff	Nampa
4	Task Force on Property Tax Reform	Nampa
5	Revision of Idaho Code on Excision	Post Falls
6	Discussion of Sale of Public Property Within Executive Session	Moscow
7	School Construction Property Tax Relief	West Ada
8	Flexibility of Misassignment in Teaching Assignments	Minidoka
9	Aligning Idaho's School Age & Accountability Requirements	Caldwell
10	Establishing Limits on Non-Elected Charter School Authorizers	Caldwell
11	Support for Idaho Science Content Standards	Boise
12	K-12 Funding Formula Principles	Boise
13	Increased Reimbursements for Driver Training Programs	Boise
14	Modification to Definition Recognizing Public Schools as "Public Facilities"	Kuna
15	Amend Idaho Public Charter School Commission Academic Framework	Idaho Virtual Academy

\*Resolutions were numbered pursuant to the order in which they were received.

### **The ISBA Executive Board adopted the following as guiding principles for ISBA's advocacy work in 2020:**

1. ISBA supports legislation that provides for local governance and decision making.
2. ISBA is committed to supporting legislation that creates safe and inclusive environments for all students and staff, without regard to race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, ability, sexual orientation, national origin, immigration status, or native tongue.
3. ISBA believes the state should provide school districts and charter schools with full funding of current and future funding formulas.
4. ISBA opposes any legislation that violates federal laws or the state constitution.
5. ISBA opposes unfunded mandates and will continue to advocate for funding for currently existing mandates.
6. ISBA supports legislation that allows school districts and charter schools to provide competitive compensation for all school employees in order to attract and retain quality staff.
7. ISBA supports legislation, policies, and initiatives that prepare young children for success in the K-12 education system and in life.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 1**

### **LOCAL CONTROL OF DECISION MAKING REGARDING SCHOOL SECURITY**

**WHEREAS**, school security from acts of violence against students and staff is a concern of all Idaho citizens; and

**WHEREAS**, schools and districts in Idaho have chosen different methods to increase school security. These include, but are not limited to, more school resource officers, security cameras, security agreements with local law enforcement, improved fencing, controlled entries, more locked doors and bullet resistant glass, increased mental health resources for students, working to identify higher risk individuals in the school or community who could present a risk to students, education of all students and staff on appropriate responses to violence, arming trained staff members (including teachers), improving the sense of community and belonging of all students, and other methods; and

**WHEREAS**, School Boards are the elected or appointed officials closest to the communities they represent and strive to implement the wishes of their communities and their communities' views about what is best for school security; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho has a long tradition of supporting local control by school boards over decisions that affect the education and wellbeing of students;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** the Idaho School Boards Association support legislation to assure that decisions about school security, including allowing guns on campus by any person, be a decision left up to the local school board.

**FURTHERMORE**, the Idaho School Boards Association will actively oppose legislation requiring Idaho public schools to allow any person to have a gun on campus without the approval of the locally elected school board.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

This resolution would direct the Idaho School Boards Association to support legislation that would ensure School Boards retain the ability to allow or prohibit individuals from possessing guns on campus. It would also direct the Association to oppose any legislation that would grant individuals the ability to possess guns on campus without Board approval.

**Submitted by Coeur d'Alene School District No. 271**

### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Jody Hendrickx of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 2**

### **UPDATING 33-802(5), IDAHO CODE, TO EXTEND SCHOOL LEVIES**

**WHEREAS**, over 80% of Idaho school districts rely on supplemental levies to meet their fiscal responsibilities; and

**WHEREAS**, supplemental levies may be approved by the taxpayers for one or two years with no minimum dollar amount requirement; and

**WHEREAS**, section 33-802(5), Idaho Code, allows a school district after seven consecutive years of running a supplemental levy to ask the taxpayers to fund an indefinite term supplemental levy at a minimum dollar amount of 20% of their maintenance and operational budget; and

**WHEREAS**, most districts are not able to take advantage of § 33-802(5), Idaho Code, because they do not meet the 20% minimum requirement because they don't need that much to fund their programs, further, artificially meeting such a requirement would unnecessarily burden taxpayers; and

**WHEREAS**, many districts feel that an "indefinite term" levy is unrealistic given the dynamic nature of educational needs and budgets;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association support the rewrite of Section 33-802(5), Idaho Code, which would eliminate the requirement of 20% of a district's maintenance and operational budget as the minimum amount of a supplemental levy, and would allow a school district that has passed a levy for at least seven consecutive years to be able to extend the levy length for three (3) to ten (10) years without going back to the voters every year.

#### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

It is rare to find a district in Idaho that does not rely on a supplemental levy to help provide the programs and services to their schools that their community expects. Section 33-802(5), Idaho Code, recognizes this fact and aims to make it easier for districts to plan their longer-term strategic budgets. However, this statute could be more effective with two substantive changes. First, by removing the requirement of a minimum dollar amount of 20% of the maintenance and operational budget for the levy; and secondly by replacing the "indefinite term" with a three (3) to ten (10) year term if the school district has passed a supplemental levy for seven (7) consecutive years. The five districts that currently have permanent levies (Boise, Blaine, Moscow, Lewiston, and Mullan) will all be grandfathered in.

**Submitted by Basin School District No. 72**

**Submitted by Nampa School District No. 131**

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Margy Hall of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 3**

### **40-50-60 SALARY ALLOCATION FOR INSTRUCTIONAL & PUPIL SERVICE STAFF**

**WHEREAS**, Section 33-1004B, Idaho Code, outlines the mechanism that is used for school districts to receive an allocation for instructional and pupil services staff based on their staff members' positions on the career ladder; and

**WHEREAS**, the Task Force for Improving Education convened by Governor Otter recommended a "phased implementation of the Career Ladder – moving all teachers to the new salary schedule initially, and increasing the compensation tied to each tier over time to reach the recommended pay levels of a 40/50/60,000 salary schedule; and

**WHEREAS**, the Task Force for Improving Education recommended a proposed allocation system comprised of three tiers – each tied to a state license/certificate with criteria for movement between the tiers to include experience, additional credentialing, and accountability based on performance; and

**WHEREAS**, the Task Force for Improving Education believed that such a model would entice individuals to enter the teaching profession and provide incentives for them to improve their craft and to remain in Idaho and provide enhanced accountability based upon performance; and

**WHEREAS**, in lieu of the third tier recommended by the Task Force for Improving Education, the Legislature implemented a master educator premium system; and

**WHEREAS**, the master educator premium requires teachers to spend additional time, effort, and resources outside of their teaching responsibilities to apply to have a chance to receive a premium for three years; and

**WHEREAS**, schools and districts must pay more than the state maximum allocation of \$50,000 to be competitive, which creates instability in funding their salary schedules; and

**WHEREAS**, schools and districts fund additional salary amounts using discretionary funds or taxpayer-approved levy dollars to retain effective, experienced staff; and

**WHEREAS**, under the current funding allocation, schools and districts receive only \$10,000 more for experienced teachers than new-to-the-profession teachers; and

**WHEREAS**, recruitment and retention are both critical aspects to be considered in funding teacher salaries;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Idaho School Boards Association work with the Idaho State Department of Education, Idaho State Board of Education, the

Idaho Legislature, and other Education Stakeholders to amend Idaho Code to phase in a \$60,000 rung on the Idaho Career Ladder over a period of two years and phase out the Master Educator Premium.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

The purpose of this resolution is to encourage the Legislature to implement the complete three-tier recommendation from the Task Force for Improving Education convened under Governor Otter regarding the Career Ladder. The third rung of the Career Ladder was designed to recognize the contribution of experienced educators in Idaho. In addition, it was suggested as a method of encouraging teachers to continue improving their practice, to explore additional credentialing, and to incentivize them to remain in Idaho. Finally, this resolution encourages the Legislature to recognize the disparity of allocation for more experienced teachers by increasing the differential between new-to-the-profession teacher allocations and experienced teacher allocation.

**Submitted by Nampa School District No. 131**

### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Louis Pifher of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **ISBA 2020 RESOLUTION NO. 4**

### **TASK FORCE ON PROPERTY TAX REFORM**

**WHEREAS**, in 1995, 38 percent of school districts asked patrons for a supplemental property tax levy; and

**WHEREAS**, in 2006 the Legislature replaced the annual maintenance and operations (M&O) property tax for schools districts with a lesser valued sales tax; and

**WHEREAS**, since that M&O replacement, use of supplemental levies has grown to 81 percent of school districts; and

**WHEREAS**, school districts with greater property values can raise more supplemental levy revenue at a lower tax rate than other school districts; and

**WHEREAS**, school districts with 15 percent or more students of color have half the property value of districts with fewer students of color; and

**WHEREAS**, many Idaho school districts have found it very difficult or impossible to pass a school facilities bond; and

**WHEREAS**, many Idaho school districts cannot raise sufficient funds to meet their needs even when they are able to pass a bond or plant facilities levy; and

**WHEREAS**, state lottery funds are insufficient for districts and charter schools to maintain existing buildings so that they are appropriate and safe educational settings; and

**WHEREAS**, charter schools cannot ask patrons for supplemental levies; and

**WHEREAS**, charter schools cannot ask patrons for bonds for new facilities. Instead, they acquire significant long term debt without voter approval; and

**WHEREAS**, charter schools cannot ask patrons for bonds for new facilities. Instead, they must reduce funds available for instructional programs or seek grants; and

**WHEREAS**, changes to Idaho's system of property tax for school use have resulted in an inequitable system of "have and have nots" and "can and cannots"

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association research, draft, and submit legislation that either establishes an interim committee to study and make recommendations to the Legislature to reform the property taxes for school purposes to support a uniform and thorough system of public education in Idaho, or advocate that the Honorable Governor Brad Little establish a task force to study and

make recommendations to reform property taxes for school purposes to support a uniform and thorough system of public education.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Changes to Idaho's property tax system in 2006 has put schools and districts in a tough position of asking their taxpayers for levies in order to provide the programs and educational services their communities expect. This resolution would convene members of the legislature, taxpayers, and stakeholders together to discuss a statewide solution to ensure Idaho's constitutional obligation to provide a uniform and thorough system of education is being met.

**Supporting Data:** <https://www.idahoednews.org/kevins-blog/report-idaho-school-funding-system-hurts-students-of-color/>

**Submitted by Nampa School District No. 131**

### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Ken Hart of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.



## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 5**

### **REVISION OF IDAHO CODE ON EXCISION**

**WHEREAS**, Section 33-308, Idaho Code, allows a neighborhood to petition to excise themselves from one school district to another; and

**WHEREAS**, a petition must be submitted to each of the involved school district boards of trustees. This petition must include legal descriptions of the area in question, maps of both districts with and without the area in question, and an estimate of the number of children residing in the area. The petition must be signed by 25% of the electors residing in the area in question. The school boards must transmit the petition, with recommendations, to the State Department of Education; and the affected local Boards of Trustees are involved in only an advisory way; and

**WHEREAS**, the State Board of Education will ultimately decide whether or not to allow an election by only the electors who reside in the area the excision petition covers; and

**WHEREAS**, the area for excision contributes to the property value that establishes local property taxes for all taxpayers in the school district to which it belongs, including taxes for any voter approved bonded indebtedness, school plant facility levies, or supplemental levies; and

**WHEREAS**, if the voters in the area seeking excision from one district to another vote to leave their current district, it will automatically increase taxes for all of the remaining district tax payers who were not allowed an opportunity to vote; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho law requires a vote of all district patrons in order for a district to increase school property taxes with the exception of excision in Section 33-308, Idaho Code; and

**WHEREAS**, taxpayers of the district from which an excision is made are disenfranchised and their taxes are increased by a small group of electors. Idaho requires a vote of all electors before allowing a school district to tax property owners; and

**WHEREAS**, Section 33-308, Idaho Code, requires that submitted excision petitions be considered by the school district(s) no later than ten days after its first regular meeting held subsequent to the receipt of the petition.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Idaho School Boards Association work to revise Section 33-308, Idaho Code, to end the unintended consequences of disenfranchising district taxpayers and the unreasonably short timeline for districts to consider petitions. The Idaho School Boards Association shall seek to amend Section 33-308, Idaho Code to allow participation by all district taxpayers in both districts in the excision/annexation process. Allowing all district taxpayers in both districts the

opportunity to vote in an excision/annexation election will protect all taxpayers from having their taxes increased without their permission. The potential excision of real property in the taxpayers' district would reduce property value in the excision district and would automatically cause the remaining district taxpayers' taxes increase. The Idaho School Boards Association shall also seek to increase the allotted time for both districts to respond to a submitted excision petition to allow sufficient time to research the impact of the petition, including changes in USDA programs and federal programs and to get input from district patrons. The current process unfairly penalizes taxpayers in the district impacted by an excision.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Section 33-308, Idaho Code needs to be significantly revised due to the hardship it causes district taxpayers and districts. The current process allows a small group of individuals to increase taxes for another, larger group of taxpayers in an affected district. As a result of the process allowed by Section 33-308, Idaho Code it is extremely difficult for districts to do short or long term financial planning. Additionally, the timeline for district consideration should be changed to allow much more time for both districts' Boards of Trustees to research the impact of an excision petition and seek input from district taxpayers.

**Submitted by Post Falls School District No. 273**

**Submitted by Nampa School District No. 131**

### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Leslie Baker of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 6**

### **DISCUSSION OF SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY WITHIN EXECUTIVE SESSION**

**WHEREAS**, Section 74-206 (c), Idaho Code, allows a governing body of a public agency to go into Executive Session to consider acquiring “an interest in real property which is not owned by a public agency”; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho Code does not allow executive session discussions regarding the sale of real property either to a public agency, commercial entity, or private individual; and

**WHEREAS**, upon receipt of an offer to a public agency for the purchase of real property, a governing body needs to discuss acceptable counteroffers and other applicable conditions regarding such sale.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association work with the Idaho Legislature to amend Idaho Code to include language to allow deliberations within executive session on the sale of real property which is owned by a public agency for the sole purpose of discussing possible minimal acceptable bid amounts for the sale of real property.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

A school district or charter school must be able to discuss within executive session, prior to receiving bid offers, the possible amount acceptable as a reasonable offer. If an interested party makes an offer on real property, a public agency needs to have had the opportunity to privately discuss what a reasonable offer would be without public knowledge of their final acceptable price. If these deliberations take place in open meetings, the interested party will have a large advantage over the school district or charter school by knowing what the minimal acceptable price is and make the an offer matching that amount. This is detrimental to the interest of the school district patrons if they do not receive the most competitive bid possible. This also is a major impact on rural school systems where there is typically only one interested buyer.

**Submitted by Moscow School District No. 281**  
**Submitted by Moscow Charter School Board of Directors**

### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Alexis Morgan of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board’s recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 8**

### **FLEXIBILITY OF MISASSIGNMENT IN TEACHING ASSIGNMENTS**

**WHEREAS**, there are many school districts and charter schools in Idaho in need of teachers with the appropriate content area endorsements; and

**WHEREAS**, there are many schools and districts in Idaho that only need to provide one period of a subject and no staff endorsed in that content area; and

**WHEREAS**, many schools and districts in Idaho have excellent teachers who do not have endorsements in some needed content areas; and

**WHEREAS**, a teacher with experience teaching at the P1 level or higher can be more effective in a subject in which they have no endorsement than a teacher with an alternative authorization and little or no teaching experience; and

**WHEREAS**, the State of Idaho currently only allows teachers to teach in the content areas of their endorsements; and

**WHEREAS**, teachers with substantial background in pedagogy and some coursework in content areas for which they have yet to be endorsed can effectively teach that content; and

**WHEREAS**, local school boards could benefit from having these teachers provide one period per day of instruction in a content area with which they are familiar but for which they are not endorsed.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association shall work to allow local districts additional flexibility in making teacher assignments. Such flexibility would be limited to teaching outside the teacher's endorsed content area for no more than one period per day or less than 25% of the teacher's total contract time.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Due to the limited number of applicants in the current teaching pool with multiple endorsements, the lack of teaching experience for alternatively authorized educators, and the need to provide one of a kind classes in many small and rural schools, the Idaho School Boards Association should actively work to allow local districts and charter schools to temporarily assign experienced teachers to fill assignments outside their areas of endorsement.

**Submitted by Minidoka County School District No. 331**

**Submitted by Blaine County School District No. 6**

**Submitted by Twin Falls School District No. 411**

**Submitted by Wendell School District No. 232**

**Submitted by Richfield School District No. 316**

**Submitted by Kimberly School District No. 414**  
**Submitted by Hansen School District No. 415**  
**Submitted by Xavier Charter School Board of Directors**

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Starr Olsen of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 09**

### **ALIGNING IDAHO'S SCHOOL AGE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENTS**

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's high school graduation requirements include student participation in a college entrance exam and the state provides entrance exams free of charge in the spring of the student's 11th grade or junior year, when most students are older than 16 years; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's high school graduation requirements include students earning math credits during the 12th grade or senior year, when most students are 17 years or older; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's formula for determining graduation rates for high school accountability is based on four-year cohorts, including two years when most public school students are older than 16; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho high schools are accountable for reaching at least a 90 percent graduation goal; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's high schools are accountable for college and career readiness as measured by student participation in advanced opportunities courses; including Advanced Placement, Dual Credit, international baccalaureate, and career technical courses completed by the 12th grade or senior year; when most students are 17 years or older; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's high schools are accountable for college and career readiness as measured by student acquiring industry recognized professional or technical certifications which are completed in the 12th grade or senior year, when most students are 17 years or older; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho has not amended its school age requirements to align with its expectations of student achievement in public education;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Idaho School Boards Association shall draft legislation to align Idaho Code Section 33-202, Idaho Code, with the state's accountability requirements for public schools by changing the required school age from 16 to 18, unless the pupil has graduated early or has received their GED.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Idaho's accountability measures for high schools rely upon students completing academic requirements, participating in college level work, and mastering industry level skills during a four year window. Two of those four years occur in the final two years of

high school, when most students are older than 16. Section 33-202, Idaho Code, should be amended to support state accountability expectations for schools by changing the required school age from 16 to 18, unless the pupil has graduated early or has received their GED.

**Supporting Data and Information:**

<http://www.sde.idaho.gov/assessment/accountability/files/accountability-results/2018/Graduation-Rate.pdf>

<http://www.sde.idaho.gov/assessment/accountability/files/accountability-results/2018/Graduation-Rate.pdf>

**Submitted by Caldwell School District No. 132**

**Submitted by Payette School District No. 371**

**Submitted by Cambridge School District No. 432**

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Karen Pyron of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 10**

### **ESTABLISHING LIMITS ON NON-ELECTED CHARTER SCHOOL AUTHORIZERS**

**WHEREAS**, the Idaho Public Charter School Commission authorizes new charter schools without necessarily consulting, informing, or securing approval of patrons in communities; and

**WHEREAS**, the authorization of charter schools by the Idaho Public Charter School Commission is decided with little or no consideration of the educational services currently provided by the school district(s) to its patrons; and

**WHEREAS**, members of the Idaho Public Charter School Commission are political appointees not elected by patrons in communities where charters are authorized; and

**WHEREAS**, members of charter school governing boards authorized by the Idaho Public Charter School Commission are not elected by communities where charter schools are established; and

**WHEREAS**, members of charter school governing boards authorized by the Idaho Public Charter School Commission are not required to reside in the communities their charter schools serve; and

**WHEREAS**, the authorization by the Idaho Public Charter School Commission of multiple charter schools in a community creates a deconsolidation of education services and inefficiencies in the use of public resources; and

**WHEREAS**, the authorization by the Idaho Public Charter School Commission of multiple charter schools in a community is allowed with little or no regard for the impact on existing education services provided to children in the community; and

**WHEREAS**, the demographic profile of students in charter schools authorized by the Idaho Public Charter School Commission does not necessarily reflect the demographics of the communities where schools are authorized. This includes, but not limited to, socio economic background, eligibility for special education, and English language proficiency; and

**WHEREAS**, according to the most recent performance reports available for Idaho Public Charter School Commission-authorized charter schools, nearly half (47.5%) of the schools are in remedial or critical status for academic performance; and

**WHEREAS**, little to no accountability systems exist for the political appointees to the Idaho Public Charter School Commission and other potential non-school district authorizers;



**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association shall work to amend Idaho Code to limit the number of charter schools the Idaho Public Charter School Commission and any other non-school district authorizer may authorize such that only 1 (one) such charter school may be authorized per each 25,000 of people residing within the legal boundaries of any Idaho school district.

#### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

The Idaho Public Charter School Commission's authority to authorize charter schools in a community may create racial, social economic and resource inequities in communities. Further, Idaho Public Charter School Commission members, as political appointees are not elected, and members of the governing boards of Commission authorized charter schools are not elected by those they serve or required to reside in the community they serve. This resolution would limit the number of charter schools such authorizers could oversee to one school per 25,000 residents of the school district in which the charter school would be sited.

**Submitted by Caldwell School District No. 132**  
**Submitted by Payette School District No. 371**

#### **Sources:**

<https://chartercommission.idaho.gov/pcsc-schools/pcsc-annual-report/>

<https://www.idahoednews.org/news/idaho-charter-schools-underserve-minority-poor-populations/>

#### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO NOT PASS**

Brett Plummer of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 11**

### **SUPPORT FOR SCIENCE CONTENT STANDARDS**

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's current science standards were developed by a committee which consisted of K-12 science educators, representatives from higher education, Idaho's STEM industries, and parents; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's current science standards were developed and revised over a three year period; and

**WHEREAS**, 99% of the public content from all regions of the state was in favor of adopting Idaho's current science standards; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's current science standards represent robust performance standards coupled with supporting content written in an unbiased way that encourages scientific inquiry, problem-solving, and critical thinking; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho's current science standards contain a planned scope and sequence of science practices and science content from kindergarten all the way to high school, ensuring that students will interact with a broad variety of scientific concepts over the course of their education; and

**WHEREAS**, language arts and mathematical thinking are both incorporated into Idaho's current science standards, providing a truly interdisciplinary approach; and

**WHEREAS**, science educators from across Idaho have been working over the past six months to develop the new state science assessment, which is aligned to Idaho's current science standards and will be administered in 5th, 8th, and 10th grades in the Spring of 2020; and

**WHEREAS**, Districts and schools across Idaho have already started implementing Idaho's current science standards in preparation for the administration of these new state assessments.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association work to ensure that the science standards and their "Supporting Content" sections, which are incorporated by reference into IDAPA 08.02.03.004.01 and approved by the Legislature in 2018, are maintained and reauthorized by the Idaho Legislature.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Idaho's current Science Standards represent the work of a broad group of stakeholders over a three-year period and have garnered widespread support from stakeholders and citizens across Idaho. Districts and schools have invested significant resources of time

and money into the professional development and curricular materials aligned to these standards over the past year and a half. To revise or not approve the standards as currently written, would represent a significant step backward in our efforts to prepare students with the 21st-century learning skills that will be necessary to fulfill the labor needs of our state's ever-growing STEM job market.

**Submitted by Boise School District No. 1**

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Janie Gebhardt of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## 2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 12

### K-12 FUNDING FORMULA PRINCIPLES

**WHEREAS**, the Constitution of the State of Idaho states: “it shall be the duty of the Legislature of Idaho, to establish and maintain a general, uniform and thorough system of public, free common schools;” and

**WHEREAS**, 95 of the 115 school districts in Idaho have supplemental levies in order to maintain operations; and

**WHEREAS**, many school districts are not able to pass supplemental levies or to pass supplemental levies that are adequate to meet their needs; and

**WHEREAS** the Idaho Legislature does not provide funds for the construction and maintenance of facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, these practices have resulted in a public school system that is neither uniform or thorough; and

**WHEREAS**, the 2019 Legislature approved HB 293, establishing definitions to be used in a Student-Based Funding Formula (SBFF); and

**WHEREAS**, those definitions will be used to guide reporting of student enrollment data that will be utilized in the creation of the SBFF; and

**WHEREAS**, the SBFF will be used to drive and distribute over half a billion dollars in state funds to LEAs.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association shall work with the Idaho Legislature to adopt a funding formula that is based upon the following principles:

- Predictability: It should have the ability to accurately predict and budgets in coming years;
- Adequacy: It should provide sufficient funding for districts and charter schools to provide essentials to students;
- Transparency: The process should be clear,
- Stability: There should be no cliffs from year to year,
- Equitability: It should differentiate between LEAs in a way that recognizes their unique needs,
- Honors the experience of staff,
- Honors the education of staff,

- Holds harmless: No LEA should lose funding, i.e., the cost per pupil is not lower than the current funding model; and the new model should take into account growing enrollment.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Over the past three years, a K-12 public school funding formula legislative interim committee has worked to develop a proposal for a new K-12 funding formula. While the proposed model was not approved, the 2019 Legislature did approve HB 293, which established definitions to be used in a SBFF model to be considered by the 2020 Legislature. It is our belief that by having a standard of fundamental guiding principles provides a measure against which ideas can be weighed and evaluated. These guiding principles represent a philosophical direction for funding public schools and reflect some of the concerns identified with the proposed model that was released last year.

**Submitted by Boise School District No. 1**

### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Jason Sevy of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 13**

### **INCREASING REIMBURSEMENTS FOR DRIVER TRAINING PROGRAMS**

**WHEREAS**, a portion of every Idaho resident's driver license fee goes into the driver education account utilized by the Idaho State Department of Education to reimburse Local Education Agencies (LEAs) that provide public driver education programs; and

**WHEREAS**, 97 LEAs in the State of Idaho received reimbursement from the State Department of Education to operate their public school driver training programs during FY2018; and

**WHEREAS**, currently LEAs receive \$125 in reimbursements for each student who completes their program; and

**WHEREAS**, the reimbursements limit has not changed since 1996; and

**WHEREAS**, the cost of administering Idaho's public school driver training programs has continued to increase over time; and

**WHEREAS**, students paid an average fee of \$173.11 to take a public driver education training course in FY2018; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho LEAs subsidized public driver training programs by \$259,992.24 in FY2018; and

**WHEREAS**, at the conclusion of FY2018, Idaho's driver education account totaled \$4,083,165.57, up from \$3,707,709.00 in FY2017, a more than 10% increase in the overall fund balance.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association shall work to revise Section 33-1707, Idaho Code, increasing the driver training reimbursement to LEAs from \$125 to \$150 per student completing the program.

#### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Currently, Section 33-1707, Idaho Code, sets the amount LEAs receive in reimbursement at \$125 per student completing a public driver education program. Increasing the reimbursement from \$125 to \$150 per student will prevent LEAs from using discretionary funds to support their driver training programs and decrease the amount students have to pay in Driver Education fees to sustain these programs.

**Submitted by Boise School District No. 1**

**RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO PASS**

Brian Pyper of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.

## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 14**

### **MODIFICATION TO DEFINITION RECOGNIZING PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS A “PUBLIC FACILITIES”**

**WHEREAS**, Section 67-8203(24), Idaho Code excludes public school facilities from the list of “Public facilities”; and

**WHEREAS**, Public School Facilities are an integral part of all Idaho communities; and

**WHEREAS**, Public School Facilities include or fund much infrastructure that meets the current definition of public facilities, including water storage, roads, streets, traffic signals, landscaping, parks, open space and recreation areas, related capital improvements, and public safety facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, Current capital construction funding models place an excessive burden on current residents; and

**WHEREAS**, growing districts have no mechanism to respond to growth without placing a heavy burden on current tax payers.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Idaho School Boards Association shall work with the Idaho State Department of Education, Idaho State Board of Education, and the Idaho Legislature to amend Idaho Code to add “Public School Facilities” to the definition of “Public Facilities”.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

Adding “Public School Facilities” to the definition of “Public Facilities” in Section 67-8203(24) would allow school districts to access funding under Title 67 Chapter 82 for the purpose stated in Section 67-8202, namely to create “an equitable program for planning and financing public facilities needed to serve new growth and development is necessary in order to promote and accommodate orderly growth and development and to protect the public health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the state of Idaho”.

**Submitted by Kuna Joint School District No. 003**

**Submitted by Caldwell School District No. 132**

**Submitted by Middleton School District No. 134**

**Submitted by Nampa School District No. 131**

**Submitted by Twin Falls School District No. 411**

### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO NOT PASS**

Alan Erickson of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board’s recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.



## **2020 ISBA RESOLUTION NO. 15**

### **AMEND IDAHO PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL COMMISSION ACADEMIC FRAMEWORK**

**WHEREAS**, The Idaho Public Charter School Commission's mission is in part to balance high standards of accountability with respect for charter school autonomy; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Idaho Public Charter School Commission (PCSC) adopted the guidelines from the National Association of Charter School Administrators (NACSA), which advocates rating charter schools based on performance on certain tests and closing schools that do not outperform traditional public schools; and

**WHEREAS**, NACSA's "outperform traditional public schools" mantra is now the guiding principle at the PCSC, rather than that charter schools should provide choice to families that were struggling to succeed in the traditional system; and

**WHEREAS**, aside from the accountability standards to which all Idaho public schools are held, the "high standards" the PCSC monitors are almost solely based upon ISAT performance and are proving to be unfair and unworkable for charter schools with underserved student populations; and

**WHEREAS**, Idaho charter schools offer solutions for education concerns that are impossible to measure with ISAT performance, and many Idaho families are willing to sacrifice better ISAT performance; and

**WHEREAS**, schools with challenging demographics are targeted for closure while those with fewer challenges and higher-performing students in higher income brackets are deemed "good" or "high-performing" schools worthy of duplication. This duplication is often at the expense of those schools in hard-to-serve areas or virtual and online schools which serve similarly challenging student populations.

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** the Idaho School Boards Association calls upon the Idaho State Legislature to direct the PCSC to return to its original mission, which was to assist charter schools in providing choice in Idaho public education. ISBA also calls for replacing the Academic Framework of the Performance Certificate with the state accountability system to which all public schools are held and which is determined by the State Department of Education and based upon Idaho and Federal law. We further call on the State Legislature to recognize that parents have a right to choose schooling options for their children and that parental choice is based on many factors beyond academic performance.

**FURTHERMORE**, if the PCSC is not able to revise its accountability measure to better reflect the values of Idaho families instead of the values of its own professional bureaucrats, then the Idaho School Boards Association board calls upon the Idaho Legislature to dissolve the PCSC entirely.

### **STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

This resolution will direct the Idaho School Boards Association to seek legislative action to direct the Public Charter School Commission to pursue a mission of increasing public school choice to families in Idaho, to replace the Performance Certificate approach to charter school oversight with the state accountability system, and call on the State Legislature to recognize that parents' choice of their students' school is based on many factors beyond academic performance. In the event the PCSC does not revise its accountability measures, it would direct ISBA to call on the Legislature to disband the PCSC.

**Submitted by the Idaho Virtual Academy Board of Directors**

**Submitted by the iSucceed Virtual High School Board of Directors**

### **RECOMMENDATION OF THE ISBA EXECUTIVE BOARD: DO NOT PASS**

Nancy Gregory of the ISBA Executive Board will address the Executive Board's recommendation to the membership at the Business Session of the Annual Convention.